

**§ 192.477**

each new transmission line or replacement of line pipe, valve, fitting, or other line component in a transmission line must:

- (1) Be configured to reduce the risk that liquids will collect in the line;
- (2) Have effective liquid removal features whenever the configuration would allow liquids to collect; and
- (3) Allow use of devices for monitoring internal corrosion at locations with significant potential for internal corrosion.

(b) *Exceptions to applicability.* The design and construction requirements of paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to the following:

- (1) Offshore pipeline; and
- (2) Pipeline installed or line pipe, valve, fitting or other line component replaced before May 23, 2007.

(c) *Change to existing transmission line.* When an operator changes the configuration of a transmission line, the operator must evaluate the impact of the change on internal corrosion risk to the downstream portion of an existing onshore transmission line and provide for removal of liquids and monitoring of internal corrosion as appropriate.

(d) *Records.* An operator must maintain records demonstrating compliance with this section. Provided the records show why incorporating design features addressing paragraph (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section is impracticable or unnecessary, an operator may fulfill this requirement through written procedures supported by as-built drawings or other construction records.

[72 FR 20059, Apr. 23, 2007]

**§ 192.477 Internal corrosion control: Monitoring.**

If corrosive gas is being transported, coupons or other suitable means must be used to determine the effectiveness of the steps taken to minimize internal corrosion. Each coupon or other means of monitoring internal corrosion must be checked two times each calendar year, but with intervals not exceeding 7½ months.

[Amdt. 192-33, 43 FR 39390, Sept. 5, 1978]

**49 CFR Ch. I (10-1-13 Edition)**

**§ 192.479 Atmospheric corrosion control: General.**

(a) Each operator must clean and coat each pipeline or portion of pipeline that is exposed to the atmosphere, except pipelines under paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Coating material must be suitable for the prevention of atmospheric corrosion.

(c) Except portions of pipelines in offshore splash zones or soil-to-air interfaces, the operator need not protect from atmospheric corrosion any pipeline for which the operator demonstrates by test, investigation, or experience appropriate to the environment of the pipeline that corrosion will—

- (1) Only be a light surface oxide; or
- (2) Not affect the safe operation of the pipeline before the next scheduled inspection.

[Amdt. 192-93, 68 FR 53901, Sept. 15, 2003]

**§ 192.481 Atmospheric corrosion control: Monitoring.**

(a) Each operator must inspect each pipeline or portion of pipeline that is exposed to the atmosphere for evidence of atmospheric corrosion, as follows:

If the pipeline is located:	Then the frequency of inspection is:
Onshore .....	At least once every 3 calendar years, but with intervals not exceeding 39 months
Offshore .....	At least once each calendar year, but with intervals not exceeding 15 months

(b) During inspections the operator must give particular attention to pipe at soil-to-air interfaces, under thermal insulation, under disbonded coatings, at pipe supports, in splash zones, at deck penetrations, and in spans over water.

(c) If atmospheric corrosion is found during an inspection, the operator must provide protection against the corrosion as required by § 192.479.

[Amdt. 192-93, 68 FR 53901, Sept. 15, 2003]

**§ 192.483 Remedial measures: General.**

(a) Each segment of metallic pipe that replaces pipe removed from a buried or submerged pipeline because of